

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional) Annual DIA I&W Seminar and Policy Council Meeting, 17-19 May 1983

FROM: David Y. McManis
NIO/Warning
7 F 18, Hqs.

EXTENSION

NO.

NIC #3809-83

DATE

25 May 1983

25X1

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.
Executive Registry

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

B 300

S E C R E T

THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

National Intelligence Council

NIC #3809-83
25 May 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

FROM : David Y. McManis
National Intelligence Officer for Warning

SUBJECT : Annual DIA I&W Seminar and Policy Council
Meeting, 17-19 May 1983

1. Regret that you weren't able to address the group, but Maurice Ernst did quite a good job in your stead. In fact, Maurice's discussion of the warning implications resident in the debt problems of [redacted] stimulated more questions than any other presentation.

25X1

2. General Vessey kicked off the Seminar and made quite a good presentation on the problems of warning. One consistency noted among Vessey, Richard Beal and other key speakers was that much of the warning problem resides among those being warned, i.e., the decision and policy makers. This is a theme that is becoming more common and I tend to agree. However, I believe strongly that this only means that we in the Intelligence Community must work all the harder to ensure that our "warnings" are clear, understandable and relevant.

3. Attached is a copy of my presentation, in which I tried to capture both what I was about and directions that the warning community needs to take.


David Y. McManis

Attachment:
As stated (h/w)

25X1



S E C R E T

Page Denied

1. The warning community, both governmental and academic, has spent a great deal of time and effort looking at the warning "failures" of the past, starting with Pearl Harbor, carrying us through the invasion of Czechoslovakia, and the 1973 Middle East War. While this study may be academically and even mildly rewarding, this is 1983 and not 1941, and we as a community have evolved to a degree probably never anticipated.

2. One way to understand how far we've come is to role-play for a few minutes. Let us get into Ivan's shoes and take a look at the U.S. Warning System in 1983. (As an aside, I wish we had a better appreciation of how the Soviets really understand our system, just as I wish we understood their warning system better. The technical components and wiring diagrams are relatively easy but it is much more difficult to understand the cognitive warning process.)

3. However, Ivan probably sees:

a. an incredibly sophisticated total system replete with the latest in collection and information handling technology.

b. continued rapid growth in collection capabilities with increasing emphasis on timeliness of processing.

c. responsive and dynamic tasking of collection systems in response to world wide interests.

d. a centralized C³ system which is without precedent or rival.

e. a work force that is equally without precedence or parallel in terms of its professional credentials and training.

f. analytic tools which further amplify the capabilities of the work force.

g. reliable and competent allies with whom we are firmly linked in terms of our C³I systems.

h. an interaction with industry and academia on warning and intelligence problems in general, which forecasts continued rapid improvements.

4. Ivan might well conclude that the U.S. system already has something like a Star-Wars level of technology: fast, centralized, cohesive, smoothly operating and providing warnings and aiding executive response to events even before they reach crisis proportions.

5. So much for role playing and now for the rude awakening, although we must keep firmly in mind that indeed our capabilities have developed enormously and we have much to be proud of.

6. Before returning to technology as both a blessing and a curse, I would like to discuss some of the fundamental doctrinal problems with which we confound our warning analysts. First, we have a very inadequate understanding of what "warning" really is and how it differs from conventional intelligence analysis. One means of illuminating the distinction is to consider warning intelligence as having a focussed goal which is the avoidance of harm; i.e., warning intelligence is that which is produced early enough concerning a potentially threatening situation to avert or

ameliorate that forecast harm.

25X1

25X1

7. Second, there is a series of paradoxes which make warning reporting an extremely tedious business. Compartmentation is closely tied to the problem of distribution. A report which takes into full account our most sensitive sources of information can be issued to very few people. Conversely, to issue a warning report to a broad audience one must restrict the use of all-source information and thus an incomplete or inadequate warning may result. Timing and probability also work against one another. The nearer the possible event the more likely we are to be able to accurately predict the probability of its occurrence. Conversely, to be able to avoid the harm implicit in the warning the earliest possible lead time must be given, which again is related to a lower level of confidence in the probability. Coordination hopefully results in the most complete presentation of relevant material, and normally the highest confidence level in the probability of occurrence. However, because our view of the future is perforce cloudy, it is hard to issue a coordinated warning sufficiently in advance of the event to ensure that the harm can be ameliorated.

8. Finally, our approach to the warning problem has been traditionally very narrow, i.e., equated to indications and

warning which has historically been a military game, with specific focus on the military threat from Communist Bloc countries. We are beginning to understand that these military indicators cannot be viewed in isolation and indeed must be considered against the backdrop of the world political and economic situation. This broadened vision drives the complexity of the warning business to staggering dimensions.

9. Returning now to the implications of our rapidly evolving technologies. The collection and processing technology which has given us an unequalled capability for reporting current events, has also impacted severely on our conduct of longer term analysis. Today's analyst is no longer allowed the luxury of analysis, rather has been forced to become a data processor and a current events reporter. First, the quantity of data collected, even though there is a significant amount of preprocessing, requires human review before becoming a part of a useful information resource. Second, the timeliness of the data, and the partially understandable demands of the users, i.e., the policy makers and planners, forces the analyst into a reactive mode where reporting what has just happened takes on greater importance than estimating what may happen. The user does not consciously request this level of support but through his actions and queries the analyst is forced into a defensive reporting mold. In the "good old days" when analysts were working from fragmentary information, and tasking for confirmation took weeks, if not months, the analyst was forced to rely on his studied knowledge of his target to provide the best estimate of what

might happen. Also because he had only limited, and not very timely, insight into what had happened there was no pressure to beat the New York Times. Again, working with limited and manageable inputs the analyst was able to build his own shoebox files which were considered to be not only adequate but the only responsive means to his historical information needs. As a side excursion, the analyst also did not have to worry about the security or integrity of his data base because it was under his physical control, and even the smallest data bases were large enough to be visible when removed from the premises.

10. But, along came that villain technology and destroyed that idyllic analytic existence. Data began to come in at an increasingly dizzying rate and analysts now could quickly task another sensor for confirmation or amplification rather than making a judgment about the possible consequences of the event. Therefore, why speculate, interpolate or extrapolate. The data base building problem remained largely manual, at least to the extent of requiring significant human intervention, but because of the size of these bases additional analysts were assigned to do nothing else. The target analyst lost control and often even access. However, undaunted, our clever analysts often recreated their own pieces of the data base which caused problems in redundancy and inconsistency. Yet we continued to improve our collection systems at an increasing pace. There were constant collection inadequacies noted. We needed systems to see through walls and hear underwater. The communications spectrum grew and as is always the case the new portions spectrum became

immediately filled with data. We utilized these new communications capabilities to ensure the data arrived at our analyst's desk almost before it was transmitted.

11. But alas, our poor analyst, how was the technology helping him, other than providing him with more data to process and less access to information? The terminal arrived on the scene to replace the morning pile of messages and occasionally to replace his pen and paper. A few "automated" data bases became available, but these were often known for their difficulty of access and were rarely available from a local terminal. To ensure access to more than one source of information the analyst was required to learn the vagaries of each and every system to which he required access.

12. What went wrong? Should we not have focussed on improved collection? Were we not right in waiting for the perfect solution to the analyst's problems? The answers are not clear cut. But rather than dwelling on what went wrong, let's consider what opportunities there are to meet the challenges of this era in information handling.

13. Today, technology is not a problem, the rapid advancements in storage, processing and display technologies virtually assure us of being able to meet the analyst's requirements if they can be adequately defined and understood. The problem today is one of cognitive analysis, understanding how the analyst does or should function and then providing the tools which will provide the analyst access to the information and the necessary analytic routines.

14. Will our current revolutionary approach do the job? I don't believe so. Continuing to use the current analytic model will result in improvements in the basic tools for processing, but will only make the analyst a better processor of data not a better analyst of information. A new approach must be formulated which begins with the collection systems, viewing the stream of data as something which wherever possible must be changed into useful information before being provided to the analyst.

Formatted information data bases such as order of battle and biographic should be created automatically, with analysts being used only to reduce ambiguity and error. Image analysis should be used to automatically detect changes in force status and to report those changes directly to appropriate analysts. Field reports should be disseminated on the basis of user profiles, but immediate access must be guaranteed the analyst to incoming message files so that he won't have to see every message on every subject remotely of interest. The text preparation tools that are so abundant today must be made available to the analyst and, finally, let's not dismiss the shoebox. Each analyst should be given the ability to squirrel away some small amount of information, even if it's just in a holding queue.

15. The challenge then is not just to automate the way the analyst does his business today, but rather to analyze the basic functions to the analyst and develop new means of working with the information base necessary and pertinent to the task.

16. In scoping the responsibilities of the National Intelligence Officer for Warning, Mr. Casey and I agreed that it was the problems of process that should be addressed, and so I have undertaken initiatives in the following areas.

17. The training requirements inherent in the technological revolution lag in many respects. Particularly at mid-levels of managements and analysis, personnel are no longer familiar with the crises of the past and their inherent lessons to be learned. They are swept up in the daily routines of processing and current intelligence reporting. Significant long-term analyses and projections are still being formulated but are often frustrated by outdated managerial understanding of the warning system or the warning process in general. Traditional forms of analysis cannot compete with the data flood. Our abiding concern to be right has made us unduly wary of "false alarms" and the so-called "cry-wolf" syndrome. The result is that good analysis is lost with the bad and daring insights and projections never surface for fear of being wrong, or they are too late to be of use except in hindsight.

18. We are trying through dialogue with both the intelligence and operational communities to develop a fuller and more subtle understanding of the use of warning by those fulfilling different roles in the decision-making chain. This requires new definitions and tools for warning based on a better understanding of how people react to threats.

19. We have also established a program of community seminars to review warning problems and possible solutions. The primary

purpose is to spread awareness among senior analysts and users of these problems and hope that they are able to convey the gospel within their agencies and departments. We are gaining very valuable insights and notions of possible corrective actions from this sharing of ideas and experiences.

20. We have established a Warning Training Working Group comprising representatives from the Defense Intelligence College, Central Intelligence Agency and the National Cryptological School to deal with the training requirements for national warning. This group is currently developing a warning syllabus which may form the basis for new courses or merely be integrated into existing courses. It is hoped that this syllabus can also form the outline for a "warning primer" which could be used for senior level policy officials who are not but must become familiar with the warning community, its procedures and products.

21. We are beginning a program with the Army War College which we hope will expand to the other service schools. Our intent is to foster a level of academic research at the service schools which will expand our mutual understanding of the warning problems.

22. The art form for warning reporting needs a considerable amount of attention. The only official "warning" vehicle is the alert memorandum which suffers from a bad reputation and disuse. Our discussions with both Mr. Casey and with community analysts and reporters lead us to the conclusion that some form of warning memorandum is required. It must have a great flexibility to allow for any level of coordination and stimulation from any level of the intelligence community. As

with any warning vehicle it must take into full account the viability and importance of the "old boy network." A direct call from the DCI to the Chairman will always carry more credibility than a formal memorandum to a community of recipients.

23. Operations and Command Centers are a significant part of the warning apparatus. Most important is the recognition that as a network they have a capability that far transcends the sum of each of their individual capabilities. The chiefs of the Washington area centers met recently with me at the [redacted] [redacted] for a two-day conference. The dialogue was extremely good and a number of actions have sprung from that meeting to include upgrades to existing communications capabilities, the development of tailored training programs and the development of a fiscal program for the network enhancements and training.

STAT

STAT

24. Other initiatives are in the talking stages to include looking at reporting media for warning; studying the applicability of disaster theory to warning; possible expansion of the Worldwide Indications Monitoring System (WWIMS) to a national system including political and economic indicators; bringing second and third parties more closely into our warning system.

25. For the future, many of the problems I talked about will intensify. But we must avoid locking our understandings of warning into a straight jacket of the familiar. New understandings will be generated by new technology and new crises. These represent opportunities for intelligent integration of automated processing and manpower. Integration

may require reorganization of the way all of us do business. We must identify and foster genuine analysis not just information processing by our analysts. The automated tools will arrive, but they must aid the analyst, not just complicate his job or narrow his vision.

26. In meeting the demands and challenges of the future, we have a bright prospect in knowing that the warning community is stretching its limbs and waking up again. The Department of Defense has never lost its focus on the need for warning, and indeed the DIA has been in the forefront of the development of indicator methodologies, and now the message is spreading into other areas of government. But even the DoD systems must continue to evolve, remembering that the answers developed after Pearl Harbor were suitable for that era but are totally inadequate today. Tomorrow brings only more challenges and opportunities which we must be positioned to take full advantage of.